

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Adjournment Without a Vote for Speaker.

The Brooklyn Committee call on Mr. Callicott.

THEY DESIRE A PRIVATE INTERVIEW.

MR. CALICOTT DECLINES ANY SECRECY.

MEETING OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A DISORDERLY CROWD AGAIN PRESENT.

THEY BURST OPEN THE DOORS OF THE GALLERIES.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1863.—The Union Assemblymen held a caucus this afternoon. All were present except four paired. They resolved unanimously to adhere to Mr. Callicott, the Brooklyn Committee, numbering about 30. The Brooklyn Mayor Kalbfleisch did not appear. Mr. Callicott received them in company with Messrs. Sherwood, Depew, Church, and a few others. Mr. Faxon denounced Mr. Callicott for keeping such company, and insisted on seeing him alone.

Mr. Callicott declined. He said he desired no secrecy. All interviews must be public. The delegation then left, and the interview has not been renewed.

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To the Associated Press.

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Immediately after the House was called to order, Mr. Sherman (Dome) inquired of the Clerk by what authority the doors of the galleries were closed, and while the floor of the Assembly was packed with unprivileged persons, citizens of the State were excluded from the chamber.

The Clerk had no knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Fields denounced the closing of the doors as an outrage on the citizens. Thus far, the officers, clerks, doorkeepers, Sergeant-at-Arms, have been held by the Republicans without objection. He now gave notice that he should move to-morrow that the office be filled equally by members of both parties represented on the floor.

Mr. Dury denounces the closing of the doors, and asked who had charge of the chamber.

The Clerk said the keeper of the Capitol, who was appointed by the Trustees, not the Legislature.

Messrs. Sherman, Fields and Dury continued to insist on opening the doors to the citizens, when Mr. Redding moved to adjourn.

Mr. Dury moved to instruct the Clerk to direct the keeper of the Capitol to open the doors of the galleries to-morrow.

After a discussion the motion to adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow was carried.

Soon after the adjournment the crowd outside broke open the gallery doors, and rushed in filling both galleries.

SENATE....ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.—On motion of Mr. GANSON, Mr. Bell was elected President pro tem of the Senate for the session.

Mr. BELL briefly returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

The New York and Brooklyn Bill.

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To prohibit Supervisors being interested in county contracts.

To amend the act relating to the punishment of crimes.

The bill to repeal the law for the publication of laws in county papers was reported unfavorably, and laid upon the table.

The majority of the Committee reported against the bill for two additional Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. The report was laid on the table.

Mr. GANSON dissented from the report.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition for the repeal and modification of the Militia Law of last year. He gave notice of a bill to cut down the old militia law.

Mr. GANSON introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the responsibility of the stockholders of banks and other corporations.

Mr. HUTCHINSON gave notice of a bill to remove the capital to the geographical center of the State.

Gov. Seymour's Message was made the special order for next Wednesday evening.

Executive session. Notaries Public only were seated. Adjourned.

XXXVII CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1863.—SENATOR WALL TAKES HIS SEAT.

Mr. TEN EYCK (Rep., N. J.) presented the credentials of the Hon. James W. Wall, elected United States Senator from the State of New-Jersey to fill the unexpired term of the late John R. Thompson. Mr. Wall appeared and took the oath of office.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

MR. SUMNER'S RE-ELECTION ANNOUNCED.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented the credentials of the Hon. Charles Sumner, selected United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. GANSON (Rep., Mass.) presented a memorial from the merchants of Boston, asking for a draw-back on gunpowder made from imported salt-peter when the same is exported.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to provide for the printing of the eighth census. Adopted.

GRADE OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back a bill to amend the act establishing the grade of line officers in the Navy, with amendments.

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Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to promote the efficiency of the Engineer Corps and Ordnance Department.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

The bill for the reorganization of the Court of Claims was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. FOSTER to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected by Yeas, 18; Nays, 20.

The question then recurred on Mr. GRIMES'S motion to insert his substitute repealing the original act establishing the Court of Claims.

Motion rejected by Yeas, 11; Nays, 23.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) contended that if this bill was passed it would open the way for the thousands of claims. He proposed, if he could get the opportunity, to offer an amendment, that no money should be drawn from the Treasury on judgments from the Court of Claims until all the debts arising from the war were settled. It was only yesterday that Mr. Hale was called on by five soldiers of a New-Hampshire regiment, who had been in all the battles on the Potomac, from the first Bull Run

to the late affair at Fredericksburg, and these soldiers had not seen a dollar of Government money for the last six months. They had heard that Congress was at last arousing itself to the necessity of paying these starving soldiers, who had left their families and come to defend the capital and the country. This law will open the doors of the Treasury to a vast horde of contractors and private claimants, who seem to have imbibed the idea that the Treasury is their private property; and a law opening the Treasury is like the laws of the Medes and Persians—never to be repealed.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. SHEPPARD, BAYARD and DOOLITTLE. Mr. TRUMBLE (Rep., Ill.) claimed that the idea so often repeated here, that this bill will in some way open the Treasury was an entire mistake. No money can be drawn from the Treasury under the bill except by an appropriation made by Congress in the same way that other appropriations are made. There was no attempt to open the Treasury to the five judges, and the bill will show this if Senators will examine it. Its object is to protect the Government, save the Treasury, and relieve Congress from a burden.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said, in reply to a remark of the Senator from New-Hampshire (Hale), that Congress was in no way responsible for the non-payment of the soldiers, and he wished the country and the army to understand this. Congress has given the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Chase) power to sell the bonds of the Government, and had passed a law that the soldiers should be paid every two months—yet the bonds were not sold for some cause. The Government had asked for no special legislation, and proposed to be preparing a way to pay the army—the army were not paid, and a great many complaints are being made. On the 26th of December the House of Representatives passed a resolution for the prompt payment of the army and navy, and the Finance Committee of the Senate amended it, making an appropriation of fifty millions, and the House appropriated one hundred millions. And now from the public press of the country, and he was sorry to say from the Executive branch of the Government, he had not provided the means to pay the army, and has not done its duty. What did his friend mean by the influence of the Executive? What had the Executive to do with it? Where was the man who had gone to the White House to consult the Executive as to his action here? He felt authorized to deny that any member had consulted the Executive.

Mr. DALES explained. His argument was, that the Executive held the House in his power if the members could, while holding military commissions, claim the house.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) replied to what he characterized as a lecture from Mr. Dawes. His position was consistent. Yesterday he desired the gentleman should yield a postponement of the resolution until the third Tuesday in February. He desired then and now to meet the question fairly. He could not forget that the vote, by decision of the Chase, was given to the House a neighbor at home, and a neighbor who sits in immediate vicinity. He could not but recollect that the same blow aimed at Mr. Vandever struck some other members of the House. He believed there was no great and pressing necessity which demanded a hasty vote. He desired time to consider this great constitutional question. The gentleman from Massachusetts, however, had lectured gentlemen and charged them with a desire to shrink from their duty. He did not know where his friend got the right to lecture them. He recognized the right of no man to lecture him for difference of opinion on a constitutional question. The gentleman had spoken of a mysterious influence as controlling members to vote against their convictions. Where was the man who had voted against his convictions? If such a man was here, he was unworthy of the high place of honor here. What did his friend mean by the influence of the Executive? What had the Executive to do with it? Where was the man who had gone to the White House to consult the Executive as to his action here? He felt authorized to deny that any member had consulted the Executive.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) wanted the cause of the non-payment of the soldiers stated in plain English, so that the public might be put on the right hand. The Assembly met formally this evening and adjourned. There was an immense crowd of roughs in attendance. The Governor and city authorities made no preparations to suppress violence. There is a prospect of warm times to-morrow.

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to the late affair at Fredericksburg, and these soldiers who differed from him. It was enough for him (Mr. Kellogg) to take care of his own vote. But when the gentleman undertook to put others on the record in an unfavorable position, as desiring to give the matter the "go-by," rather than voting upon it, he wanted it also to go up record that from his investigation he did not believe that the fact of holding a military commission from the Governor of a State was incompatible with holding a seat here. He would vote with this view when the question arose.

Mr. DALES explained that he complained that some gentlemen attempted to avoid the passage of the resolution, while they expressed no question as to the soundness of the principles upon which it was founded. Others had placed themselves in a position where the Executive could take them out of this bill. He, who accepts a military commission, makes his own election whether he can occupy a seat in the House. For the Constitution a man cannot serve two masters. He must cleave to one and part company with the other.

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